

Fragmenta Regalia:
OR,
OBSERVATIONS
on the late Queen
ELIZABETH
Her Times, and Favourites.

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Master of the Court of Wards.



LONDON,

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1650.

Why do you not
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at the Bible Society
1861

Fragmenta Regalia,

O R,

Observations on the late Queen
ELIZABETH,

Her Times and Favourites.



O take her in the Original,
She was daughter to *Henry*
the eighth, by *Anne Bullen*,
the second of six Wives
which He had, and one of
the Maids of Honour to the
divorced Queen *Katherine*
of *Austria* (or as they stile it) *Infanta* of
Spain, and from thence taken into the Royal
Bed.

That She was not of a most Noble and
Royal extract by Her Father, will not fall in-
to question: for on that side there was dis-
tinguished into her veins by a confluence of

Queen Elizabeth's

Blood, the very abstract of all the greatest
 Houses in Christendome; and remarkable
 is concerning that violent desertion of the
 Royall House of the *Britains*, by the invasi-
 on of the *Saxons*, and afterwards by the
 Conquest of the *Normans*; that by the vic-
 issitude of times, and through a disconti-
 nuance (almost a thousand yeares) the Royall
 Scepter should fall back into the Current of
 the old British blood, in the person of her re-
 named Grandfather *Henry the Seventh*, to-
 gether with whatsoever the *German, Norman,*
Burgundian, Castilian, and French achieve-
 ments, with the intermarriages, which eight
 hundred yeares had acquired, incorporated,
 and brought back into the old Royal Line.

By her Mother she was of no Sovereign
 descent, yet Noble, and very ancient in the
 Name and Family of *Bullen*, though some
 erroneously brand it with a Citizens rise or
 originall, which was yet but of a second Bro-
 ther, who (as it were) divining the greatness
 and lustre to come to his House, was sent into
 the City to acquire wealth, *ad edificaandum*
antiquam domum. Unto whose achievements
 (for he was Lord Major of *London*) fell in,
 it was averred, both the blood and inheri-
 tance of the eldest Brother, for want of issue
 Male; by which accumulation, the House
 within a few descents mounted as Custom

towards, and was suddenly elated into the best
 Families of England and Ireland, as Howard,
 O'Mann, Sackville, and divers others. Having
 thus toucht, and now leaving her stirp, I come
 to her Person; and as she came to the Crown
 by the decess of her Brother and Sister,
 Under Edward She was his, and one of the
 chailings of Fortune: for besides the consi-
 deration of Blood, there was between these
 two Princes a concurrency and sympathy in
 their natures and affections, together with the
 Celestial bond (conformity in Religion)
 which made them one, and friends: for the
 King ever called her his sweetest and dearest
 Sister; and was scarce his own man, She be-
 ing a blent, which was not so betwixt him
 and the Lady Mary. Under his sister, She
 found her condition much altered: For it
 was resolved, and her destiny had decreed to
 set her an Apprentice in the School of Aff-
 liction, and to draw her through the Ordeal
 fire of tryal, the better to mould and fashion
 her to Rule and Soveraignty; which finished,
 and Fortune calling to mind, that the time of
 her servitude was expired, gave up her In-
 ventures, and therewith delivered up into her
 custody a Scepter, as a reward for her pati-
 ence, which was about the twenty fifth year
 of her Age; a time in which (as for a year old)
 she was full blown, so was she for her inter-

nals grown ripe, and seasoned with adversity, and in the exercise of her Vertue; for it seems Fortune meant no more, then to shew her a piece of her variety, and changeableness of her Nature, and so to conduct her to her destined Felicity. She was of personage tall, of hair and complexion fair, and therewith well favoured, but high nosed, of limbs and feature neat, and which added to the lustre of those exteriour Graces, of Stately and Majestick comportment; participating in this more of her Father then Mother, who was of an inferiour allay, plausible, or as the French hath it, more *debonaire* and affable, veruety which might well suite with Majesty; and which descending, as Hereditary to the daughter, did render her of a more sweeter temper, and endeared her more to the love and liking of the people; who gave her the name and fame of a most gracious and popular Prince; the atrocity of her Fathers nature, being rebated in hers, by the Mothers sweeter inclinations. For to take, and that no more then the Character out of his own mouth; He never spared man in his anger, nor woman in his lust.

If we search further into her intellectual and abilities, the whole course of Government deciphers them to the admiration of posterity; for it was full of magnanimity,

temper

tempered with Justice, and Piety, and to speak truly, noted but with one act or taint; all her deprivations either of life or liberty, being less of all, and necessitated: She was learned (her sex, and the time considered) beyond common belief; for letters about this time, and somewhat before, began to be of esteem and fashion, the former ages being overcast with the mists and fogs of the Romane ignorance; and it was the maxime that overruled the foregoing times, that ignorance was the mother of devotion. Her warres were a long time more in the auxiliary part, in assistance of foreign Princes and States, then by invasion of any, till common policie advised it for a safer way, to strike first abroad, then at home to expect the warre, in all which she was successful and victorious. The change and alteration of Religion upon the instant of her accession (the smoak and fire of her Sisters Martyrdomes scarcely quenched) was none of her least remarkable accounts. But the support & establishment thereof, with the means of her subsistence amidst so powerfull enemies abroad, and those many domestique practises, were (methinks) works of inspiration, and of no humane providence, which on her Sisters departure she most religiously acknowledged, ascribing the glory of her deliverance to God alone: for she received the news both of the

Queens death, and her Proclamation, by the generall consent of the House, and the publick suffrage of the people; whereat, falling on her knees (after a good time of respiration) she uttered this Verse of the Psalm, *A Domino factum est istud, & est mirabile in oculis nostris*, which we find to this day on the stamp of her gold, with this on her silver, *Posui Deum adiutorem meum*. Her Ministers and Instruments of State, such as were participes criminum, and bare a great part of the burden, were many, and those memorable; but they were only Favourites, not Minions; such as acted more by her own Princely rules and judgements, then by their own wills and appetites, which she observed to the last: for we find no *Gauston, Vere, or Spencer*, to have swayed alone, during forty four yeers, which was a well-ferled and advised Maxime; for it valued her the more, it owed the most secure, and it took best with the people, and it starved all emulations, which are apt to rise and vent in obloquious acrimony (even against the Prince) where there is only *Amator Palatii*.

The principal note of her Reign will be, that she ruled much by faction and parties, which her self both made, upheld, and weakened, as her own great judgement advised. For I dissent from the common received opinion, that my Lord of Leicester was able-

free and above all in her Grace: And though
I come somewhat short of the knowledge of
those times, yet (that I might not rave, and
shoot at random) I know it from assured in-
telligence, that it was not so. For proof
whereof (among many that I could present)
I will here relate a short, and though a known
truth, And it was thus. Somer, a Gentle-
man of the Black-rod, being charged by her
express command to look precisely to all ad-
missions into the Privy-Chamber, one day
saw a very gay Captain, and a follower of
my Lord of Leicester, from entrance; For
that he was neither well known, nor a known
servant to the Queen: at which repulse, the
Gentleman bearing high on my Lord's favor,
told him, he might perchance procure him a
discharge: Let after coming into the court
testation, said publicly (which was none but
his wont) that he was a Nave, and should
not continue long in his office; and so turn-
ing about to go in to the Queen's Chamber (who
was a bold Gentleman, and well beloved) steps
before him, and fell at her Majesty's feet, re-
lated the story, and humbly craves her Graces
pleasure; and whether my Lord of Leicester
was King, or her Majesty Queen? Where-
unto she replied with her wonted oath (Gods
death, my Lord, I have with you well, but my
favour is not so locked up for you, that others

shall not partake thereof; for I have many servants, unto whom I have, and will at my pleasure bequeath my favour, and likewise resume the same; and if you think to rule here, I will take a course to see you forth-coming: I will have here but one Mistris, and no Master; and look that no ill happen to him, lest it be severely required at your hands. Which so quelled my Lord of *Leicester*, that his fained humility was long after one of his best virtues. Moreover the Earl of *Sussex*, then Lord Chamberlain, was his profest Antagonist to his dying day. And for my Lord of *Hunsdon*, and Sir *Thomas Sackville*, after Lord Treasurer, (who were all Contemporaries) he was wont to say of them, that they were of the Tribe of *Dan*, and were *Noli me tangere's*; implying, that they were not to be contested with, for they were indeed of the Queens neer kindred. From whence, and in more instances I conclude, that she was absolute and soveraign Mistris of her Graces; and that all those to whom she distributed her favours, were never more then Tenants at will, and stood on no better ground then her Princely pleasure, and their own good behaviour. And this also I present as a known observation, that she was (though very capable of Council) absolute enough in her own resolutions, which was ever apparent even to her last, in that her

averfa-

consent to grant *Tirone* the least drop of
mercy, though earnestly and frequently
advised, yea wrought only by the whole Coun-
cil of State, with very many pressing reasons;
and as the state of her Kingdome then stood,
(I may speak it with assurance) necessitated
arguments. If we look into her inclination,
as it is disposed either to magnificence or fru-
gality, we shall find in them many notable
considerations; for all her dispensations were
so poised, as though discretion and justice
had both agreed to stand at the beam and see
them weighed out in due proportion, the ma-
murity of her yeers and judgment meeting in a
concurrencie, and at such an age as seldom
lapse to excesse. To consider them apart,
We have not many p^rsidents of her liberality,
or of any large donatives to particular men;
my Lord of *Essex* Book of *Parks* only except-
ed, which was a Princely gift, and some few
more of a lesser size to my Lord of *Leicester*,
Hatton, and others. Her rewards consisted
chiefly in grants of Leases, of Offices, Places
of Judicature: but for ready money, and in
any great summes, she was very sparing;
which we partly conceive was a vertue rather
drawn from necessity, then her nature, for she
had many layings out, and to her last period.
And I am of opinion with Sir *Walter Rawleigh*
that those many brave men of our times, and

TO

Queen Elizabeth's

of the *Indies*, casted little more of her bounty then in her grace and good word, with their due entertainment, for she ever paid the Soldiers well, which was the honour of her times, and more then her great adversary of *Spain* could perform. So that when we come to the consideration of her frugality, the observation will be like more, then that her bounty & it were so interwoven together, that the one was suited by an honourable way of spending, the other limited by a necessitated way of sparing. The Irish action we may call a malady, and a consumption of her times, for it accompanied her to her end; and it was of so profuse and vast an expence, that it drew neer a distemperature of State, and of passion in her self: For towards her last, she grew hard to please; her Arms being accustomed to prosperity, and the Irish prosecution not answering her expectation and wanted successe for a good while, it was an undrifty and inauspicious war, which disturbed her stubb and troubled her judgment, and the more, for that it was a president which was taken out of her own patterne: For as the Queen (by way of diversion) had at the coming to the Crown supported the revolted States of *Holland*, so did the King of *Spain* turne her crack on her self towards her going out, by suppressing the Irish rebellion. Where it falls into consideration, what the State of the King-

dom and the Crown-Revenues were then able to embrace and endure; if we look into the establishment of those times, with the list of the Irish Army, considering the defeatments of *Blackwater*, with all precedent expences, as it stood from my Lord of *Essex* undertaking to the surrender of *Kingsale* under the General *Mountjoy*, and somewhat after; we shall finde, the Horse and Foot-Troops were for three or foure yeares together, much about 26000. Which besides the Naval charge, which was a dependant of the same Warre, in that the Queen was then forced to keep in continuall pay a strong Fleet at Sea, to attend the Spanish Coasts and Ports, both to allaym the *Spaniard*, and to intercept his Forces designed for the *Irish* assistance: so that the charge of that War alone did cost the Queen 300000*l.* *per annum* at least, which was not the moiety of her disbursements, an expence which (without the publique pay) the State, and the Royall receipts, could not have much longer endured; which out of her own frequent Letters and complaints to the Deputy *Mountjoy*, for cashiering part of that List as soon as he could, may be collected, for the Queen was then driven into a strait.

Wee are naturally prone to applaud the times behinde us, and to vilifie the present: for the current of her same earres is to this day,

day, how Royally and victoriously she lived and dyed, without the grievance & grudge of the people; yet that truth may appear without detracti^on from the Honour of so great a Prince^{ss}e, it is manifest she left more debts unpaid, taken upon the credit of her Privy Seals, then her Progenitors did, or could have taken up that way, in a hundred years before her; which was an enforced piece of State, to lay the burthen on that horse, that was best able to bear it, at the dead list, when neither her receipts could yeeld her relief at the pinch, nor the urgency of her affairs endure the delays of a Parliamentary assistance: And for such ayds it is likewise apparent, That she received more, and with the love of the people, then any two of her Predecessors, that took most; which was a Fortune strained out of the Subject, through the plausability of her Comportment, and, as I would say without offence, the prodigall distribution of her Graces to all sorts of Subjects: For I believe, no Prince living, that was so tender of Honour, and so exactly stood for the preservation of Sovereignty, that was so great a Courtier to her people, yea, of the Commons, and that stoopt and descended lower in presenting her person to the publique view, as she past in her Progresses and Perambulations; and in the ejaculation of her prayers on her people.

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And truly, Though much may be given in praise of her magnanimity, and therewith comply with her Parliaments, and for all that come off at last with honour and profit; yet must we ascribe some part of the commendation to the wisdomes of the times, and the choice of Parliament-men: for I finde not that they were at any time given to any violent or peitinationous dispute, elections being made of grave and discreet persons, not factious and ambitious of fame; such as came not to the House with a malevolent spirit of contention, but with a preparation to consult on the publique good, rather to comply then contest with her Majesty: Neither doe I finde that the House was at any time weakned and pestered with the admission of too many young heads, as it hath been of later times; which remembers me of Recorder *Martins* Speech, about the tenth of our late Sovereign Lord King *James*, when there were accounts taken of forty Gentlemen, not above twenty, and some not exceeding sixteen; which moved him to say, That it was the ancient custome for old men to make Laws for young ones, but that then he saw the case altered, and that there were children elected unto the great Councel of the Kingdom, which came to invade and invert nature, and to enact Laws to govern their Fathers. Sure we are,

The

IN Queen Elizabeth's

the House alwayes took the common cause last
to their consideration; and they saw the
Queen had just occasion, and need enough to
use their assistance; neither do I remember
that the House did ever capitulate or prescribe
their private to the publique, the Queens ne-
cessities, &c. but waited their times, and in the
first place gave their supply; and according to
the exigency of her affairs; yet failed not at
last to obtain what they desired; so that the
Queen and her Parliaments had ever the good
Fortune to depart in love; and on reciprocal
terms, which are considerations which have
not been so exactly observed in our last assem-
blyes, as they might; and I would to God they
had been: for considering the great debt left
on the King, and in what incumbrances the
house itself had then drawn him, his Ma-
jesty was not well used; though I lay not the
blame on the whole suffrage of the House,
where he had many good friends; for I dare
avouch, had the House been freed of half a
dozen of popular and discontented persons,
such (as with the fellow that burnt the Tem-
ple at Ephesus) would be talked of; though
but for doing of mischief, I am confident the
King had obtained; that which in reason, and
at his first accession, he ought to have recei-
ved freely, and without any condition. But
pardon the digression, which is here re-
m-
bred,

bred, not in the way of aggravation, but in true zeal to the publique good, and presented in caveat to future times; for I am not ignorant how the spirit of the Kingdome now moves to make his Majesty amends on any occasion, and how desirous the Subject is to expiate that offence at any rate, may it please his Majesty graciously to make tryall of his Subjects affection, and at what price they now value his goodnesse and magnanimity. But to our purpose, the Queen was not to learn, that as the strength of her Kingdome consisted in the multitude of her Subjects, so the security of her person rested in the love and fidelity of her people; which she politically affected (as it hath been thought) somewhat beneath the height of her spirit, and natural magnanimity. Moreover it will be a true note of her providence, that she would alwayes listen to her profit, for she would not refuse the informations of mean persons, with purposed improvement, and had learned the Philosophy of *Hoc age re*, to look into her own work; of the which there is a notable example of one *Carrwarden*, an under-Officer of the Custom-house, who observing his time, presented her with a paper, shewing how she was abused in the under-renting of her Customs, and therewithall humbly desired her Majesty to conceal him, for that it did con-

cern

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cern two or three of her great Councillors, whom Customer *Smith* had bribed with 200^l. a man, so to lose the Queen 2000^l. per ann. which being made known to the Lords, they gave strict order, that *Carwarden* should not have access to the back-stairs, till at last, her Majesty smelling the craft, and missing *Carwarden*, she sent for him back, and encouraged him to stand to his information; which the poore man did so handsomely, that within the space of ten years, he brought *Smith* to double his rent, or to leave the customs to new Farmers. So that we may take this also into observation; that there were of the Queens Council, that were not in the Catalogue of Saints.

Now as we have taken a view of some particular notions of her times, her nature, and necessities: It is not without the text, to give a short touch on the helps, and advantages of her reign, which were without parallel, for she had neither husband, brother, sister, nor children to provide for, who as they are dependants of the Crown, so do they necessarily draw maintenance from thence, and do oftentimes exhaust and draw deep, especially when there is an ample fraternity of the blood Royall, and of the Princes of the Blood, as it was in the time of *Edward* the third, and *Henry* the fourth: for when the Crown cannot, the
publique

publique ought to give them honourable allowance; for they are the honour and hopes of the Kingdome, and the publique which enjoyes them, hath a like interest in them, with the Father that begot them: and our Common-Law, which is the heritage of the Kingdome, did ever of old provide ayds for the *Primogenitures*, and the eldest daughter. So that the multiplicity of Courts, and the great charge which necessarily follow a King, and Queen, a Prince, and the Royal issue, was a thing which was not *in rerum natura*, during the space of 40 years, and which by time was worn out of memory, and without the consideration of the present times. Insomuch, that the aydes given to the late and right noble Prince Henry, and to his Sister the Lady Elizabeth, were at first generally received for impositions of a new Coynage. Yea, the late impositions for Knighthood (though an ancient Law) fell also into the imputation of a tax of novelty, for that it lay long covered in the embers of division, between the Houses of York and Lancaster, and forgotten, or connived at by the succeeding Princes: So that the strangeness of the observation, & difference of those later reigns is, that the Q. took up beyond the power of the Law, which fell not into the murmure of the people; and her successors nothing but by warrant of the Law, which nevertheless

vermeasle was conceived (through dislike
to be injurious to the Liberty of the Kingdom)

Now before I come to any further mention
of her Favourites, (for hitherto I have deli-
vered but some obvious passages, thereby to
prepare and smooth a way for the rest that
follows) it is requisite that I touch on the re-
liques of the other reign; I mean the body of
her Sisters Council of State, which she retain-
ed in use; neither removing, nor discontent-
ing any, although she knew them averse to
her Religion (and in her Sisters time perverse
towards her person) and private to her trou-
bles and imprudencies. A prudence which
was incompatible with her Sisters nature; for
she both dissipated and persecuted the major
part of her Brothers Council. But this will
be of certainty, that how compliable soever
and obsequious she found them, yet for a good
space she made little use of their Councils,
more then in the ordinary course of the Board:
for she held a dominant Table in her own
Unassisted breast: yet she kept them together,
and their places, without any sudden change:
so that we may say of them, That they were of
the Court, not of the Council. For whilest
she amazed them with a kind of promissive
disputation concerning the points controver-
sed by both Churches, she did set down her
own reservations without their privy, and
made

made all her progressions gradations. But so
that the tenents of her secrete, with intent of
her establishment, were pitcht before it was
known where the Court would sit down. Nei-
ther do I find that any of her Sisters Councel
of State were either repugnant to her Religi-
on, or opposed her doings (Englefield Master
of the Horse excepted, who withdrew himself
from the Board, and shortly after from our her
Dominions) so plyable and obedient they
were to change with the times, and their
Princes. And of this there will fall in here a
relation both of recreation, and of known
truth.

Paullet Marquesse of Winchester, and Lord
Treasurer, having served then foure Princes
in as various and changeable season, that I
may well say, time nor any age hath yielded
the like president. This man being noted to
grow high in her favour (as his place & expe-
rience required) was questioned by an inter-
imate friend of his, how he stood up for thirty
yeers together, amidst the changes and raggs
of so many Chancellors and great Personages;
Why, quoth the Marquesse, *O tunc sum ex sa-
lute non ex querela*, I was made of the plyable
Willow, not of the stubborn Oak. And truly
the old man hath taught them all, especially
William Earl of Pembroke; for they two were
ever of the Kings Religion, and over-zealous
pro-

professors. Of these it is said, that being both younger Brothers (yet of Noble Houses) they spent what was left them, and come on truce to the Court; where, upon the bare stock of their Wits they began to traffick for themselves and prospered so well, that they got, spent, and left more then any Subjects from the *Norman* Conquest to their own times: whereunto it hath been prettily replied, that they lived in a time of dissolution.

To conclude then, of any of the former reign, it is said that these two lived and dyed chiefly in her favour. The latter, upon his sonnes mariage with the Lady *Katherine Grey* was like utterly to have lost himself: But at the instant of the consummation, apprehending the insafery & danger of an intermarriage with the Blood-Royal, he fell at the Queens feet, where he both acknowledged his presumption with reares, and projected the cause and the divorce together; and so quick he was at his work, (for it stood him upon) that upon repudiation of the Lady, he clapt up a mariage for his Son the Lord *Herbert*, with *Mary Sidney* daughter to Sir *Henry Sidney*, then Lord Deputy of *Ireland*; the blow falling on *Edward* late Earl of *Hereford*, who to his cost took up the divorced Lady, of whom the Lord *Beauchamp* was born, and *William* Earl of *Hereford* is descended. I come now

to present those of her own Election, which she either admitted to her secrets of State, or took into her grace and favour: of whom in their order I crave leave to give unto posterity a cautious description, with a short Character or draught of the persons themselves; For without offence to others, I would be true to my self, their memories and merits distinguishing them of the *Militia* from the *Togati*; and of these she had as many, and those as able Ministers, as any of her Progenitors;

Leicester.

IT will be out of doubt, that my Lord of *Leicester* was one of the first whom she made Master of the Horse: he was the youngest Sonne then living of the Duke of *Northumberland*, beheaded *primo Mariae*; and his Father was that *Dudley*, which our Histories couple with *Empson*; and both so much infamed for the Caterpillars of the Commonwealth, during the reign of *Henry* the seventh; who being a Noble extract, was executed the first year of *Henry* the eight: but not thereby so extinct, but that he left a plentifull Estate, and such a Son, who as the vulgar speaks it, could live without the teat; for out of the ashes of his Fathers infamie, he rose

to be a Duke, and as high, as subjection
could permit, of Sovereignty endure; and
and though he could not find out any appella-
tion to assume the Crown in his own Person,
yet he projected and very nearly effected it
for his Son *Gilbert*, by intermarriage with the
Lady Jane Grey, and so by that way to bring
it about into his Ioyes. Observations, which
though they lie behind us, and seem impertin-
ent to the Text, yet are they not much ex-
travagant; for they must lead, and shew us
how the after-passages were brought about
with the dependances, and on the hinges of a
collaterall workmanship: And truly, it may
amaze a well settled judgment, to look back
into these times, and to consider how this
Duke could attain to such a pitch of great-
ness; his Father dying in ignominie and in
the Gallows, his Estate confiscate, and that
for peeling and polling, by the clamour,
and crucifige of the people; but when we
better think upon it, we finde that he was gi-
ven up, but as a Sacrifice to please the people,
not for any offence committed against the
person of the King; so that upon the mat-
ter he was a Martyr of the Prerogative, and
the King in honour could do no lesse, than
give back to his Son the priviledges of his
blood, with the acquirings of his Fathers pro-
fession, for he was a Lawyer, and of the Kings
Counsell,

Counſel at Law, before he came to be *ex interioribus conſiliis*, where beſides the licking of his own fingers, he got the King a maſſe of riches, and that not with the hazard, but the loſſe of his fame and life for the Kings Fathers ſake. Certain it is, that his ſonne was left rich in purſe and brain, which are good foundations, and full to ambition; and it may be ſuppoſed, he was on all occaſions well heard of the King, as a perſon of mark and compaſſion in his eye: but I finde not that he did put up for advancement, during Henry the eighth time, although a vaſt aſpirer, and provident ſtore. It ſeems he thought the Kings reign was given to the falling ſickneſſe; but eſpying his time fitting, and the Sovereignty in the hands of a pupil Prince, he thought he might as well then put up for it, as the beſt; for having then poſſeſſion of blood, and a purſe, with a head-piece of a vaſt extent; he ſoon got honour, and no ſooner there, but he began to ſide it with the beſt, even with the Protector, and in concluſion got his, and his Brothers heads, ſtill aſpiring, till he expired, in the loſſe of his own: ſo that poſterity may by reading the Father and Grandfather, make judgment of the Son; for we ſhall finde that this Robert (whoſe originall we have now traced, the better to preſent him) was inheritor of the genius and craft of his Father, and Ambroſe of the

the estate, of whom hereafter we shall make some short mention.

We take him now as he was admitted into the Court, and the Queens favour, where he was not to seek to play his part well, and dexteriously. But his play was chiefly at the fore-game; not that he was a learner at the latter, but he loved not the after-wit, for they report (and I think not untuly) that he was seldome behinde hand with his Gamesters, and that they alwayes went away with the losse.

He was a very goodly person, and singular well featured, and all his youth well favoured, and of a sweet aspect, but high-foreheaded, which as I should take it, was of no discommendation: but towards his latter end (which with old men, was but a middle age) he grew high-coloured and red-faced. So that the Queen in this, had much of her Father, for (excepting some of her kindred, and some few that had handsome wits in crooked bodies) she alwayes took personage in the way of her election; for the people hath it to this day in proverb, King *Harry* loved a man. Being thus in her grace, she called to minde the sufferings of his Ancestors, both in her Father and sisters reigns, and restored his and his brothers blood, creating *Ambrose* the elder Earle of *Warwick*, and himself Earle of *Leicester*, &c. And he was *ex primitus*, or of her first choice,

for

for he rested not there, but long enjoyed her favour: and therewith much what he listed, till time and emulation (the companions of great ones) had resolved on his period, and to cover him at his setting in a cloud at *Cornbury*, not by so violent a death, and by the fatal sentence of Judicature, as that of his Father's and Grandfathers was; but as it is suggested, by that poyson which he had prepared for others, wherein they report him a rare Artist. I am not bound to give credit to all vulgar relations, or to the libels of the times, which are commonly forced, and falsified suitable to the moods and humours of men in passion and discontent: But that which leads me to think him no good man, is amongst others of known truth, that of my Lord of *Essex* death in *Ireland*, and the marriage of his Lady yet living, which I forbear to presse, in regard that he is long since dead, and others living whom it may concern.

To take him in the observations of his Letters and Writings (which should best set him off) for such as fell into my hands, I never yet saw a style or phrase more seeming religious, and fuller of the streames of devotion; and were they not sincere, I doubt much of his well-being; and I may feare he was too well seen in the Aphorismes and principles of *Nicholas the Florentine*, and in the reaches of

Cesar Borgia. Hitherto I have touch'd him in his Courtship, I conclude him in his Lance. He was sent Governour by the Queen to the United States of *Holland*; where we read not of his wonders; for they say that he had more of *Mercury* then of *Mars*; and that his device might have been, without prejudice to the Great *Cesar*, *Veni, vidi, redii*.

Suffex.

HIS *Corrivall* before mentioned, was *Thomas Radcliffe* Earl of *Suffex*, who in his constellation was his direct opposite; for he was indeed one of the Queens Martialists, and did very good service in *Ireland* at her first accession, till she recalled him to the Court, where she made him Lord *Chamberlain*; but he played not his game with that cunning and dexterity as *Leicester* did, who was much the more facete Courtier, though *Suffex* was thought much the honestest man, and far the better souldier: but he lay too open on his guard.

He was a goodly Gentleman, and of a brave Noble nature, true and constant to his friends and servants; He was also of a very Noble
and

and ancient lineage, honoured through many descents by the title of Viscounts *Fitzwalters*. Moreover there was such an Antipathy in his nature to that of *Leicesters*, that being together in Court, and both in high employments, they grew to a direct frowardnesse, and were in continuall opposition; the one setting the watch, the other the sentinell, each on the others actions and motions; for my Lord of *Suffex* was of a great spirit, which backt with the Queens special favour, and supported by a great and ancient inheritance, could not brook the others Empire: Insomuch as the Queen upon sundry occasions had somewhat to do to appease and attain them, untill death parted the competition, and let the place to *Leicester*, who was not long alone without his rival in grace and command. And to conclude this Favourite: it is confidently affirmed, that lying in his last sicknesse, he gave this caveat to his Friends: I am now passing into another world, and I must now leave you to your Fortunes, and to the Queens grace and goodnesse: but beware of the Gipsie, meaning *Leicester*, for he will be too hard for you all, you know not the beast so well as I do.

Lord Burleigh.

I Now come to the next, which was Secretary *William Cecil*; For on the death of the old Marquesse of *Winchester*, he came up in his room. A person of a most subtile and active spirit, who though he stood not altogether by the way of constellation and making up of a part and faction, for he was wholly intentive to the service of his Mistris; and his dexterity, experience, and merit challenged a room in the Queens favour, which eclipsed the others over-seeming greatnesse, and made it appeare that there were others that steered and stood at the Helm besides himself, and more Starres in the Firmament of her grace then *Ursa major*, or the Bear with the ragged staffe.

He was born, as they say, in *Linco'n-shire*; but as some upon knowledge averre, of a younger Brother of the *Cecils* of *Hartford-shire*, a family (of mine own knowledge) though now private, yet of no mean antiquity, Who being exposed, and sent to the City, as poor Gentlemen use to do their younger Sons, he came to be a rich man on *London-bridge*; and purchasing in *Lincoln-shire*, where this
man

man was born, he was sent to *Cambridge*, then to the Innes of Court, and so he came to serve the Duke of *Sommeset* in the time of his Protectorship as Secretary; and having a pregnantie to great inclinations, he came by degrees to a higher conversation with the chiefest affairs of State and Councils: but on the fall of the Duke he stood some yeers in umbrage, and without employment, till the State found and needed his abilities: and though we find not that he was taken into any place, during *Maries* raign, unlesse (as some have said) towards the last; yet the Council on severall occasions made use of him, and at the Queens entrance he was admitted Secretary of State, afterwards he was made Master of the Court of Wards, then Lord Treasurer: A person of most exquisite abilities: And indeed the Queen began then to need, and to seek out for men of both Garbs: and so I conclude, and rank this great Instrument of State amongst the *Togats*, for he had not to do with the sword, more then as the great Pay-master, and Contriver of Warre, which shortly followed, wherein he accomplished much through his Theorical knowledge at home, and intelligence abroad, by unlocking the Councils of the Queens enemies.

We must now take (and that of truth) into observation, That untill the tenth of her reign

her times were calm and serene, though sometimes a little overcast, as the most glorious Sun-risings are subject to shadowings and droppings in. For the clouds of *Spain*, and vapours of the Holy League, began then to disperse and threaten her serenity; Moreover she was then to provide against some intestine storms, which began to gather in the very heart of her Kingdome; all which had a relation and correspondencie each with other, to dethrone her, and to disturbe the publicke tranquillity, and therewithall (as a principal work) the established Religion; for the name of Recusant began then, and first to be known to the world, and till then the Catholiques were no more then Church Papists; but were commanded by the Popes expresse Letters to appear, and forbear Church going, as they tender their holy Father, and the holy Catholique Church their Mother; so that it seems the Pope had then his aimes to take a true muster of his children; but the Queen had the greater advantage, for she likewise took tale of her apostate Subjects, their strength, and how many they were that had given up their names unto *Baal*. He then by the hands of some of his Proselytes fixed his Bulls on the Gates of *Pauls*, which discharged her Subjects of all fidelity, and laid siege to the received faith, and so under the
vail

vall of the next Successor, to replant the Catholike Religion; so that the Queen had then a new task and work in hand, that might well awake her best providence, and required a muster of men and Arms, as well as Courtships and Councils; for the times began to be quick and active, and fitter for stronger motions, than those of the Carpet; and it will be a true note of her magnanimity, that she loved a Souldier, and had a propension in her nature to regard and alwayes to grace them: which the Courtiers taking into observation, took it as an invitation to win honour, together with her Majesties favour, by exposing themselves to the Wars; especially, when the Queens and the affairs of the Kingdome stood in some necessity of a Souldier: For we have many instances of the Sallies of the Nobility and Gentry; yea, and out of the Court, and her privy Favourites (that had any touch or tincture of *Mars* in their inclinations) and to steal away without License, and the Queens privy, which had like to have cost some of them dear; so predominant were their thoughts and hopes of honour growing in them; as we may truly observe in the dispositions of Sir *Philip Sidney*, my Lord of *Effex*, *Mountjoy*, and divers others, whose absence and the manner of their eruptions was very distastefull to her: whereof I can here add

a true and no impertinent story, and that of the last *Mouni* joy; who having twice or thrice stoln away into *Britain* (where under Sir *John Norris* he had then a Company.) without the Queens leave and privity; she sent a Messenger unto him, with a strict charge to the Generall to see him sent home: when he came into the Queens-presence, she fell into a kinde of reviling, demanding how he durst go over without her leave; Serve me so (quoth she) once more, and I will lay you fast enough for running; You will never leave it untill you are knockt on the head, as that inconsiderate fellow *Sidney* was; You shall go when I send you; in the mean time see that you lodge in the Court (which was then at *White-hall*) where you may follow your Book, read and discourse of the Wars.

But to our purpose: It fell out happily to those, and (as I may) to those times, That the Queen, during the calm of her Reign, was not idle, nor rockt asleep with security; for she had been very provident in the Reparation and Augmentation of her Shipping and Ammunition: and I know not whether by a foresight of policy, or an instinct, it came about, or whether it was an act of her compassion; but it is most certain, That she sent Levies, and no small Troops to the assistance of the revolted States of *Holland*, before she had received

received any affront from the King of Spain that might deserve, or tend to a breach in Hostility; which the Papists to this day maintain, was the provocation and cause of the after-wars; but omitting what might be said to this point, those Netherland wars were the Queens Seminaries, and the Nurseries of very many brave Souldiers; and so were likewise the Civill wars of France (whither she sent five severall Armies) the Fence-schools that inured the youth and Gallantry of the Kingdom, and it was a *Militia* wherein they were daily in acquaintance with the discipline of the *Spaniards*, who were then turned the Queens inveterate enemies.

And this have I taken into observation of her *Dies Halcionii*, those years of hers which were more serene and quiet then those that followed; which though they were not lesse propitious, as being touched more with the point of honour and victory, yet were they troubled, and ever clouded over both with domestique and forraign machinations; and it is already quoted, they were such as awakened her spirits, and made her cast about how to defend, rather by offending; and by the way of diverting to prevent all Invasions, then to expect them, which was a piece of policy of the times; and with this I have noted the causes or *principia* of the Warrs following, and

and likewise pointed to the seed-plots from whence she took up those brave men, and plants of honour, which acted on the theatre of *Mars*, and on whom she dispersed the rayes of her grace, which were persons in their kindes of rare vertues, and such as might (out of height of merit) pretend interest to her favour; of which rank, the number will equal, if not exceed that of the Gown-men. In recount of whom I proceed with Sir *Philip Sidney*.

Sir Philip Sidney.

HEE was sonne to Sir *Henry Sidney*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and President of *Wales*; a person of great parts, and in no mean grace with the Queen; his mother was sister to my Lord of *Leicester*, from whence we may conjecture, how the Father stood up in the place of honour and employment, so that his descent was apparently noble on both sides: For his education, it was such as travell, and the University could afford, or his Tutours infuse, for after an incredible proficiency in all the species of Learning; he left the Academical life, for that of
the

die Court, whither he came by his Uncles invitation, famed afore-hand by a noble report of his accomplishments, which together with the state of his person, framed by a naturall propension to Arms, he soon attracted the good opinion of all men, and was so highly prized in the good opinion of the Queen, that she thought the Court deficient without him: And whereas (through the fame of his deserts) he was in the election for the Kingdom of *Pole*, she refused to further his advancement, not out of emulation, but out of feare to lose the jewell of her times: He married the daughter and sole heir of Sir *Francis Walsingham*, then Secretary of State, a Lady destinated to the Bed of honour, who (after his deplorable death at *Zutphen* in the *Netherlands*, where he was Governour of *Vitishing* at the time of his Uncles being there) was married to my Lord of *Essex*, and since his death to my Lord of Saint *Albans*, all persons of the sword, and otherwise of great honour and vertue.

They have a very quaint and facetious figment of him, That *Mars* and *Mercury* fell at variance whose servant he should be: And there is an *Epigrammist* that saith, that Art and Nature had spent their excellencies in his fashioning; and fearing they should not end what they begun, they bestowed him on Fortune,

nune, and nature stood musing and amazed to behold her own work; but these are the petu-
laims of Poets.

Certain it is, He was a noble and matchless
Gentleman, and it may be justly said with-
out hyperboles of fiction, as it was of *Cato*
Uticensis, That he seemed to be born to that
onely which he went about, *Versatilis ingenii*,
as *Plutarch* hath it. But to speak more of
him, were to take him lesse.

Sir *Fr. Walsingham*.

Sir *Francis Walsingham* (as we have said)
had the honour to be Sir *Philip Sidney's*
Father in law: He was a Gentleman (at
first) of a good house, but a better education;
and from the University travelled for the rest
of his Learning. He was doubtlesse the best
Linguist of the times, but knew best how to
use his own tongue, whereby he came to be
employed in the chiefeest affairs of State. He
was sent Ambassadour into *France*, and stayed
there a Lieger long, in the heat of the civil
warres, and at the same time that Monsieur
was here a Suitor to the Queen; and, if I be
not mistaken, he played the very same part
there, as since *Gundamore* did here: At his
return,

return, he was taken principal Secretary, and was one of the great Engines of State, and of the times, high in the Queens favour, and a watchfull servant over the safety of his Mistress.

They note him to have had certain curiosities, and secret wayes of intelligence above the rest: But I must confesse I am to seek wherefore he suffered *Parry* to play so long on the hook, before he hoysed him up; and I have been a little curious in the search thereof, though I have not to do with the *Arcana Imperii*. For, to know, is sometimes a burthen; and I remember that it was *Ovid's crimen aut* *error*, That he saw too much. But I hope these are Collaterals of no danger. But that *Parry* intending to kill the Queen, made the way of his access by betraying of others, and impeaching of the Priests of his own correspondence, and thereby had access and conference with the Queen, and also oftentimes familiar and private conference with *Walsingham*, will not be the Quere of the mysterie; for the Secretary might have had end of discovery on a further maturity of the Treason: but that after the Queen knew *Parries* intent, why she should then admit him to private discourse, and *Walsingham* to suffer it, considering the condition of all assailings, and permit him to go where and whither he listed,

and

and only on the security of a dark sentinel set over him, was a piece of reach and hazard beyond my apprehension.

I must again professe, That having read many of his Letters (for they are commonly sent to my Lord of *Leicester*, and *Burleigh*, out of *France*) containing many fine passages and secrets; yet if I might have been beholding to his Cyphers, whereof they are full, they would have told pretty tales of the times. But I must now close up, and rank him amongst the *Togati*, yet chief of those that laid the foundation of the *Dutch* and *French* wars; which was another piece of his finenesse, and of the times; with one observation more, That he was one of the great allayes of the *Austrian* embracements; For both himself, and *Stafford* that preceded him, might well have been compared to the fiend in the Gospel, that sowed his tares in the night; so did they their seeds of division in the dark. And it is a likely report that they father on him, at his return, That he said unto the Queen with some sensibility of the Spanish designs on *France*: Madam, I beseech you be content not to fear; The *Spaniard* hath a great appetite, and an excellent digestion, but I have fitted him with a bone for this twenty years, that your Majesty shall have no cause to doubt him; provided that if the fire chance

to slack which I have kindled, you will be ruled by me, and now and then cast in some English fewel, which will revive the flame.

Willoughby.

MY Lord *Willoughby* was one of the Queens first Sword-men: He was of the ancient extract of the *Barlues*, but more ennobled by his mother, who was Dutchesse of *Suffolk*.

He was a great Master of the Art Military, and was sent Generall into *France*, and commanded the second of five Armies that the Queen sent thither in ayd of the *French*. I have heard it spoken, that had he not flighted the Court, but applyed himselfe to the Queen, he might have enjoyed a plentifull portion of her grace: And it was his saying, (and it did him no good) That he was none of the *Reptilia*, intimating that he could not creep on the ground, and that the Court was not in his Element; for indeed, as he was a great Souldier, so was he of a suitable magnanimity, and could not brook the obsequiousnesse and assiduity of the Court; and as he then was somewhat descending from youth hap-

happily he had an *animam revertendi*, and to make a safe retreat.

Sir Nic. Bacon.

I Come to another of the *Tigati*, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, An arch-piece of Wit and Wisdom. He was a Gentleman, and a man of Law, and of great knowledge therein; whereby, together with his other parts of learning and dexterity, he was promoted to be Keeper of the Great Seal; and being of kin to the Treasurer *Burleigh*, had also the help of his hand to bring him into the Queens favour; for he was abundantly factious, which took much with the Queen, when it was suited with the season, as he was well able to judge of his times. He had a very quaint saying, and he used it often to good purpose; That he loved the jest well, but not the losse of his friend. He would say, That though he knew, *Unusquisque suae fortunae faber*, was a true and good principle; yet the most in number were those that marred themselves. But I will never forgive that man, that loseth himself, to be rid of his jest.

He

He was father to that Refined Wit, which since hath acted a disastrous part on the public stage, and of late sat in his Fathers room as Lord Chancellor. Those that lived in his age, and from whence I have taken this little Model of him, gives him a lively Character; and they decipher him for another *Solon*, and the *Synon* of those times, such a one as *Aedipus* was in dissolving of Riddles. Doubtlesse he was as able an Instrument; and it was his commendation, that his head was the Mawl (for it was a great one) and therein he kept the Wedge that entred the knotty pieces that came to the Table. And now I must again fall back to smooth and plain a way to the rest that is behind, but not from the purpose.

There were about these times two Rivals in the Queens favour; Old Sir *Francis Knolls* Controller of the House, and Sir *Hemy Norris* whom she called up at a Parliament to sit with the Peers in the higher House, as Lord *Norris* of *Recot*, who had married the daughter and heir of the old Lord *Williams* of *Tain*, a Noble person, and to whom in the Queens adversity she had been committed to safe custody, and from him had received more then ordinary observances. Now such was the goodnesse of the Queens nature, that she neither forgot good turns received from the Lord *Williams*,
neither

neither was she unmindfull of this Lord Norris, whose Father, in her Fathers time, and in the businesse of her Mother, dyed in a Noble cause, and in the justification of her innocencie.

Lord Norris.

MY Lord Norris had by this Lady an ample Issue, which the Queen highly respected; for he had sixe Souldiers, and all Martial brave men: The first was William his eldest, and Father to the late Earl of Berk-shire; Sir John, vulgarly called Generall Norris; Sir Edward, Sir Thomas, Sir Henry, and Maximilian; Men of a haughty courage, and of great experience in the conduct of Military affaires: And to speak in the Character of their merit, they were persons of such renown and worth, as future times must out of duty owe them the debt of an honourable memory.

Knowls.

Knowls.

Sir *Francis Knowls* was somewhat of the Queenes affinity, and had likewise no incompetent Issue; for he had also *William* his e'dest, and since Earle of *Banbury*, Sir *Thomas*, Sir *Robert*, and Sir *Francis*; if I be not a little mistaken in their names and marrialling; and there was also the Lady *Justice*, a Sister of these, who was first Countesse of *Essex*, and after of *Leicester*. And these were also brave men in their times and places; but they were of the Court & Carpet, not led by the genius of the Camp.

Between these two Families, there was (as it falleth out amongst Great ones, and Competitors for favour) no great correspondence: and there were some seeds, either of emulation or distrust cast between them, which had they not been disjoyned in the residence of their persons, (as it was the fortune of their employments, the one side attending the Court, the other the Pavilion) surely they would have broken out into some kinde of hostility, or at least they would have wrestled one in the other, like Trees incircled with ivy:

For

For there was a time when (both these Fraternities being met at Court) there passed a challenge between them at certain exercises, the Queen and the old men being spectators, which ended in a flat quarrel amongst them all. And I am perswaded (though I ought not to judge) that there were some reliques of this feud, that were long after the cause of the one Families (almost utter) extirpation, and of the others improsperity. For it was a known truth, that so long as my Lord of *Leicester* lived, who was the main pillar of the one side, as having married the Sister, none of the other side took any deep rooting in the Court, though otherwise they made their wayes to Honour by their swords: And that which is of more note, (considering my Lord of *Leicesters* use of Men of Arms, being shortly after sent Governour to the Revolted States, and no Souldier himself) is, that he made no more accompt of Sir *John Norris*, a Souldier then deservedly famous, and trained from a Page, under the discipline of the great Captain of Christendome, the Admiral *Castillon*, and of Command in the French and Dutch wars almost twenty years. It is of further observation, that my Lord of *Essex* (after *Leicesters* decease) though initiated to Arms, and honoured by the General in the *Portugal* expedition, whether out of

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igation (as it hath been thought) or out of
ambition; and jealousie to be eclipsed and
overshadowed by the fame and splendour of
this great Commander, loved him not in sin-
cerity. Moreover, certain it is, he not only
crusht, and upon all occasions quell'd the
growth of this brave man, and his famous
Brethren; but therewith drew on his own
fatal end, by undertaking the Irish action,
in a time when he left the Court empty of
friends, and full fraught with his profest ene-
mies. But I forbear to extend my self in any
further relation upon this subject; as having
left some notes of truth in these two Noble
Families, which I would present; and there-
with toucht somewhat, which I would not, if
the equiry of the Narration would have ad-
mitted an intermission.

Sir John Perrot.

Sir *John Perrot* was a goodly Gentleman,
and of the Sword: And as he was of a
very ancient descent, as an heire to many
families of Gentry, especially from *Guy de*
Bryan

Bryan of Lawhern, so was he of a vast Estate, and came not to the Court for want. And in these adjuncts, he had the endowments of courage, and height of spirit, had it lighted on the allay of temper and discretion; the defect whereof, with a native freedome and boldnesse of speech, drew him on to a clouded setting, and laid him open to the spleen and advantage of his enemies, amongst whom *Sir Christopher Hatton* was profest. He was yet a wise man, and a brave Courtier; but rough, and participating more of active than sedentary motions, as being in his consuetudine destined for Arms. There is a quote of some denotations, how he came to receive his foyle, and that in the Catastrophe, for he was strengthened with honourable Alliances, and the privy friendships of the Court; My Lord of *Leicester*, and *Burleigh*, both his Contemporaries, and Familiars; but that there might be (as the Adage hath it) falsity in friendship; and we may rest satisfied, that there is no disputing against fate.

They quote him for a person that loved to stand too much alone, and on his own legges; of too often recesses, and discontinuance from the Queenes prefence; A fault which is incompatible with the ways of Court and favour.

He was sent Lord Deputy into *Ireland*, (as it was thought) for a kinde of haughtinesse of spirit, and repugnancie in Councels; or as others have thought, the fittest Person then to bridle the insolencie of the *Irish*; And probable it is, that both these (considering the way that he would have at the Board, and head in the Queens favour) concurred, and did a little conspire his remove, and his ruine. But into *Ireland* he went, where he did the Queen very great and many services, if the surplusage of the measure did not abate the value of the merit; as after-times found that to be no paradox: For, to save the Queens purse, (which both her self and my Lord Treasurer *Warleigh* ever took for good services) he imposed on the *Irish* the charge of bearing their own arms; which both gave them the possession, and taught them the use of weapons; which proved in the end a most fatal work, both in the profusion of blood and treachery.

But at his return, and on some account sent home before touching the state of the Kingdom, the assiduous testimonies of her grace were towards him; till by his retreat to his Castle at *Cary*, where he was then building, and out of desire to be in command at home, (as he had been abroad) together with the hatred and practice of *Halton*, then

in high favour, whom not long before he had too bitterly taunted for his dancing, He was accused for high Treason, and for high words and a forged Letter, condemned; though the Queen, on the newes of his condemnation, swore by her wonted oath, That they were all knaves. And they deliver with assurance, That on his returne to the Tower, after his Trial, he said in oathes and in fury to the Lieutenant Sir *Owen Hopton*, What, will the Queen suffer her Brother to be offered up as a sacrifice to the envy of my frisking adversaries? Which being made known to the Queen, and the Warrant for his execution tendered, and somewhat enforced; she refused to signe it, and swore he should not die, for he was an honest and a faithfull man. And surely, though not altogether to set up our rest and faith upon tradition and upon old reports, as that Sir *Thomas Perrot* his Father was a Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to *Henry* the eighth, and in the Court married a Lady of great honour, of the Kings familiarity, which are presumptions of some implication; But if we go a little further, and compare his picture, his qualities, gesture, and voyce, with that of the Kings, which memory retains yet amongst us, they will plead strongly that he was a subreptitious child of the blood Royal.

Certain it is, that he lived not long in the Tower; and that after his decease, Sir *Thomas Perrot* his sonne (then of no mean esteem with the Queen) having before married my Lord of *Essex* Sister, since Countesse of *Northumberland*, had restitution of all his lands; though after his decease also (which immediately followed) the Crown resumed his Estate, and took advantage of the former Attainder. And to say the truth, the Priests forged Letter was at his arraignment thought but a fiction of envy, and was soon after exploded by the Priests own confession. But that which most exasperated the Queen, and gave advantage to his enemies, was (as Sir *Walter Rawleigh* takes into his observation) words of disdain. For the Queen by sharp and reprehensive Letters, had nettled him; and shortly after sending others of approbation, commending his service, and intimating an invasion from *Spain*; which he no sooner perused, but he said publicly in the great Chamber at *Dublin*: Lo, now she is ready to pisse herself for fear of the *Spaniard*; I am again one of her White-boys.

Words which are subject to a various construction, and tended to some disreputation of his Sovereign: and such as may serve for instruction to persons in place of honour and command, to beware of the violences of

nature, but especially of the exorbitances of the tongue. And so I conclude him with this double observation, The one of the innocencie of his intentions, exempt and clear from the guilt of treason and disloyalty; The other, of the greatnesse of his heart: For at his arraignment, he was so little dejected by what might be alleaged and proved against him, that he rather grew troubled with choler; and in a kind of exasperation despised his Jury, though of the Order of Knighthood, and of the speciall Gentry, claiming the priviledge of trial by the Peers and Baronage of the Realm: so prevalent was that of his native genius, and the haughtinesse of his spirit, which accompanied him to his last, and till (without any diminution of courage) it brake in peeces the cords of his magnanimity, for he dyed suddenly in the Tower, and when it was thought the Queen did intend his enlargement, with the restitution of his possessions, which were then very great, and comparable to most of the Nobility.

Hatton.

Hatton.

SIR Christopher Hatton came into the Court as his opposite, Sir John Perrot was wont to say by the Galliard, for he came thither as a private Gentleman of the Innes of Court in a Mask; & for his activity and person, which was tall, and proportionable, taken into favour: he was first made Vice-Chamberlain, and shortly afterward advanced to the place of Lord Chancellor: a Gentleman, that besides the graces of his person, and dancing, had also the adjectaments of a strong and subrill capacity, one that could soon learn the discipline and garb both of the times and Court; the truth is, he had a large proportion of gifts and endowments, but too much of the season of envy; and he was a meer vegetable of the Court, that sprung up at night, and sunk again at his noon.

Lord Effingham.

MY Lord of *Effingham*, though a Courtier betimes, yet I find not that the sun-shine of her favour broke out upon him, untill she took him into the Ship, and made him High-Admirall of *England*. For his extract, it may suffice that he was the sonne of a *Howard*, and of a Duke of *Norfolk*: And for his person, as goodly a Gentleman as the times had any; if Nature had not been more intentive to compleat his Person, then Fortune to make him rich: For the times considered, which were then active, and a long time after lucrative, he dyed not wealthy, yet the honestest man; though it seemes the Queens purpose was to tender the occasion of his advancement, and to make him capable of more Honour: which at his return from *Cardize*-Accounts shee conferred on him, creating him Earle of *Nottingham*; to the great discontent of his Colleague, my Lord of *Essex*, who then grew excessive in the appetite of her favour; and in truth, was so exorbitant in the limitation of the Sovereign aspect, that it much alienated the Queenes grace

grace from him, and drew others together with the Admiral to a combination, and to conspire his ruine. And though I have heard it from that party, (I mean of the Admirals faction) that it lay not in his proper power to hurt my Lord of *Essex*, yet he had more Followers, and such as were well skilled in setting of the gyn. But I leave this to those of another age.

It is out of doubt, that the Admiral was a good, honest, and a brave man, and a faithful servant to his Mistresse, and such a one as the Queen out of her own Princely judgement knew to be a fit Instrument for that service, for she was no ill Proficient in the reading of Men, as well as Books; and his sundry expeditions, as that aforementioned, and 88. doth both expresse his worth, and manifest the Queens trust, and the opinion she had of his fidelity and conduct.

Moreover, The *Howards* were of the Queenes alliance and consanguinity by her Mother, which swayed her affection, and bent it toward this great House; and it was a part of her natural propension, to grace and support ancient Nobility, where it did not intrench, neither invade her interest; for on such trespasses she was quick and tender, and would not spare any whatsoever;

as we may observe in the case of the Duke, and my Lord of *Hereford*, whom she much favoured and countenanced, till they attempted the forbidden fruit; The fault of the last, being in the severest interpretation but a trespassse of incroachment; But in the first, it was taken for a Ryot against the Crown, and her own Sovereigne power; and as I have ever thought, the cause of her aversion against the rest of the House, and the Dukes great Father-in-law *Fitz-Allen* Earle of *Arundel*, a person of the first rank in her affections, before these; and some other jealousies made a separation between them; this Noble Lord, and the Lord *Thomas Howard* since Earl of *Suffolk*, standing alone in her grace, the rest in umbrage.

Sir

Sir John Packington

S I R *John Packington* was a Gentleman of no mean family, and of forme and feature no way despicable; for he was a brave Gentleman, and a very fine Courtier; and for the time he stayed there, (which was not lasting) very high in her grace; but he came in, and went out, and through disaffiduity, drew the Curtain between himself and the light of her grace; and then death overwhelmed the remnant, and utterly deprived him of recovery: And they say of him, that had he brought lesse to the Court then he did, he might have carried away more then he brought; for he had a time on it, but an ill husband of opportunity.

Lord Hunsdon.

MY Lord of *Hunsdon* was of the Queens nearest kindred; and on the decess of *Suffex*, both he and his sonne took the place of Lord Chamberlaine; he was a fast man to his Prince, and firm to his friends and servants; and though hee might speak big, and therein would be borne out, yet was he not the more dreadfull, but lesse harmful, and farre from the practise of my Lord of *Leicester's* instructions; for he was down-right; and I have heard those that both knew him well, and had interest in him, say merrily of him, that his Latine and his dissimulation were both alike; and that his custome of swearing, and obscenity in speaking, made him seeme a worse Christian then he was, and a better Knight of the Carpet then he should be: As he lived in a ruffling time, so he loved sword and buckler men, and such as our Fathers were wont to call men of their hands; of which sort, he had many brave Gentlemen that followed him; yet not taken for a popular and dangerous person. And this is one that stood amongst the *Togati*, of an honest stout heart,

heart, and such a one (as upon occasion) would have fought for his Prince, and his Country; for hee had the charge of the Queens Person, both in the Court, and the Camp at *Tilbury*.

Rawleigh.

SIR *Walter Rawleigh* was one that (it seems) fortune had pickt out of purpose, of whom to make an example, or to use as her Tennis-Ball, thereby to shew what she could doe; for she tost him up of nothing, and too and fro to greatnesse, and from thence down to little more then to that wherein she found him, (a bare Gentleman) Not that he was lesse, for he was well descended, and of good alliance, but poore in his beginnings; and for my Lord of *Oxford's* jest of him, (the Jack, and an upstart) we all know, it favours more of emulation, and his humour, then of truth; and it is a certain note of the times, that the Queen in her choice, never took into her favour a meer new man, or a Mechanick, as *Comines* observes of *Lewis* the eleventh of France, who did serve himself with persons of unknown Parents.

such

such as was *Oliver* the Barber, whom hee created Earle of *Dunoyes*, and made him *ex secretis consiliis*, and alone in his favour and familiarity.

His approaches to the University and Innes of Court, were the grounds of his improvement; but they were rather excursions, then sieges or settlings down, for he stay'd not long in a place; and being the youngest brother & the house diminished in Patrimony, he foresaw his own destiny; that he was first to rouse (through want and disability to subsist otherwise) before he could come to a repose; & as the stone doth by long lying, gather mols: He first expos'd himself to the Land service of *Ireland*, a *Militia* which then did not yeeld him food and rayment, (for it was ever very poore) nor had he patience to stay there, though shortly after he came thither again under the command of my Lord Grey; but with his own Colours flying in the field; having in the interim cast a new chance, both in the Low-Countries, and in a Voyage to Sea; and if ever man drew vertue out of necessity, it was he: therewith was he the great example of industry; and though he might then have taken that of the Merchant to himself, *Per mare, per terras, currit mercator ad Indos*, He might also have said, and truly with the Phylosopher, *Omnia mea mecum porto*;

parts; For it was a long time before he could brag of more then he carried at his back; and when he got on the winning side, it was his commendations, that he took pains for it, and underwent many various adventures for his after-perfection, and before he came into the publike note of the World: And that it may appear how he came up (*Per ardua*) *Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum*, not pulled up by chance, or by any gentle admittance of Fortune; I will briefly describe his native parts, and those of his own acquiring, which was the hopes of his rising.

He had in the outward man, a good presence, in a handsome and well compacted person, a strong naturall wit, and a better judgement, with a bold and plausible tongue, whereby he could set out his parts to the best advantage; and to these he had the adjuncts of some generall Learning, which by diligence he enforced to a great augmentation, and perfection; for he was an indefatigable Reader, whether by Sea or Land, and none of the least observers both of men and the times; and I am confident, that among the second causes of his growth, that variance between him, and my Lord Grey, in his descent into *Ireland*, was a principall; for it drew them both
over

over the Councell Table, there to plead their cause, where (what advantage he had in the cause, I know not) but he had much better in the telling of his tale; and so much, that the Queen and the Lords took no slight mark of the man, and his parts; for from thence he came to be known, and to have access to the Queen, and the Lords; and then we are not to doubt how such a man would comply, and learn the way of progression. And whether *Leicester* had then cast in a good word for him to the Queen, which would have done no harm, I doe not determine: But true it is, He had gotten the Queens care at a trice, and she began to be taken with his elocution, and loved to hear his reasons to her demands: And the truth is, she took him for a kinde of Oracle, which nettled them all; yea, those that he relyed on, beganne to take his suddaine favour for an Allarum, and to be sensible of their own supplantation, and to project his, which made him shortly after sing, *Fortune my foe, &c.* So that finding his favour declining, and falling into a recess, he undertook a new perigrination to leave that *Terra infirma* of the Court, for that of the Warres, and by declining himself, and by absence, to expell his, and the passion of his enemies, which in Court was a strange device of recovery, but that he knew, there was

some:

some ill office done him, that he durst not attempt to minde any other wayes, then by going aside; thereby to teach envy a new way of forgetfulnesse, and not so much as to think of him; howsoever, hee had it alwayes in minde never to forget himself; and his device took so well, that at his return he came in (as Rammes do, by going backward) with the greater strength, and so continued to her last, great in her grace, and Captain of the Guard, where I must leave him; but with this observation, That though he gained much at the Court, yet he took it not out of the Exchequer, or meerly out of the Queens purse, but by his wit, and the help of the Prerogative; for the Queen was never profuse in the delivering out of her treasure, but payed many, and most of her servants part in money, and the rest with grace, which as the case stood, was taken for good payment, leaving the Arrear of recompence due to their merit, to her great Successor, who payed them all with advantage.

Grevil.

Grevil.

SIR *Foulke Grevil*, since Lord *Brook*, had no mean place in her favour, neither did he hold it for any short terme; for if I be not deceived, he had the longest lease, and the smoothest time without rub, of any of her Favourites. He came to the Court in his youth and prime, for that is the time, or never: He was a brave Gentleman, and honourably descended, from *William Lord Brook* and Admiral to *Henry* the seventh. Neither illiterate; for he was, as he would often profess, a friend to Sir *Philip Sidney*, and there are of his now extant, some fragments of his Poem, and of those times, which do interest him in the Muses; and which shewes, the Queens election had ever a noble conduct, and its motions more of vertue and judgment then of fancie.

I finde, that he neither sought for, or obtained any great place or preferment in Court during all the time of his attendance; neither did he need it; for he came thither, backe with a plentifull Fortune, which as himself was wont to say, was the better held together by

by a single life, wherein he lived and dyed a constant Courtier of the Ladies.

Essex.

MY Lord of *Essex* (as Sir *Henry Wotton* a Gentleman of great parts, and particularly of his time and retinue, observes) had his introduction by my Lord of *Leicester*, who had married his Mother, a tie of affinity; which, besides a more urgent obligation, might have invited his care to advance him, his Fortune being then (and through his Fathers infelicity) grown low. But that the Sonne of a Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, Viscount *Hartford*, and Earle of *Essex*, (who was of the ancient Nobility) and formerly in the Queens good grace, could not have room in her favour, without the assistance of *Leicester*, was beyond the rule of her nature, which as I have elsewhere taken into observation, was ever inclinable to favour the Nobility: Sure it is, That he no sooner appeared in Court, but he took with the Queen and Courtiers; and I believe, they all could not choose but look through the Sacrifice of the Father, on his living Sonne, whose image
by

image, by the remembrance of former passages, was afresh (like the bleeding of men murdered) represented to the Court, and offered up as a subject of compassion to all the Kingdome. There was in this young Lord, together with a most goodly Person, a kind of urbanity or innate courtesie, which both wonne the Queen, and too much took upon the people, to gaze upon the new adopted sonne of her favour.

And as I go along, it were not amisse to take into observation two notable quotations. The first was, a violent indulgencie of the Queen (which is incident to old age, where it encounters with a pleasing and suitable object) towards this Lord; all which argued a non-perpetuity: The second was, a fault in the Object of her grace, my Lord himself, who drew in too fast, like a child sucking on an over-uberous Nurse; and had there been a more decent decorum observed in both, or either of those, without doubt the unity of their affections had been more permanent, and not so in and out as they were, like an Instrument ill tuned, and lapsing to discord.

The greater error of the two (though unwillingly) I am constrained to impose on my Lord of Essex, or rather on his youth, and none of the least of his blame on those

that stood Sentinels about him, who might have advised him better, but that like men intoxicated with hopes, they likewise had sucked in with the most, and of their Lords receipt, and so like *Cæsars* would have all or none; A rule quite contrary to nature, and the most indulgent Parents, who though they may expresse more affection to one in the abundance of bequests, yet cannot forget some Legacies, just distributives, and dividends to others of their begetting: And how hatefull partiality proves, every dayes experience tells us, out of which common consideration might have framed to their hands, a maxime of more discretion for the conduct and management of their now graced Lord and Master.

But to omit that of infusion, and to doe right to truth: My Lord of *Essex* (even of those that truly loved and honoured him, was noted for too bold an ingrosser both of fame and favour; And of this (without offence to the living, or treading on the sacred urne of the dead) I shall present a truth, and a passage yet in memory.

My Lord *Mountjoy*, (who was another child of her favour) being newly come to Court, and then but Sir *Charles Blunt*, (for my Lord *William* his elder brother was then living) had the good fortune one day to run
very

66 *Queen Elizabeth's*

very well a Tilt; and the Queen therewith was so well pleased, that she sent him in token of her favour, a Queen at Chess of gold richly enameled, which his servants had the next day fastned on his Arme with a Crymson ribband; which my Lord of *Essex* as he passed through the Privy Chamber espying, with his cloak cast under his Arme, she better to commend it to the view, enquired what it was, and for what cause there fixed? Sir *Foulke Grevil* told him, that it was the Queens favour, which the day before and after the Tilting she had sent him; whereat my Lord of *Essex* in a kinde of emulation, and as though he would have limited her favour, said, Now I perceive, every fool must have a favour;

This bitter and publike affront came to Sir *Charles Blunts* care, who sent him a challenge, which was accepted by my Lord, and they met near *Mary-bone-park*, where my Lord was hurt in the thigh, and disarmed: the Queen missing the men, was very curious to learn the truth; and when at last it was whispered out, She swore by Gods death, it was fit that some one or other should take him down, and teach him better manners, otherwise there would be no rule with him. And here I note the inition of my Lords friendship with *Mountjoy*, which the
Queen

Queen her self did then conjure.

Now for fame, we need not go farre; for my Lord of *Essex* having borne a grudge to Generall *Norris*, who had (unwittingly) offered to undertake the action of *Britain* with fewer men, then my Lord had before demanded: on his return with victory, and a glorious report of his valour, he was then thought the onely man for the *Irish* Warre; wherein my Lord of *Essex* so wrought, by despising the number, and quality of Rebels, that *Norris* was sent over with a scantred force, joyned with the reliques of the veterane Troops of *Britain*, of set purpose (as it fell out) to ruine *Norris*; and the Lord *Burrows*, by my Lords procurement sent at his heels, and to command in chief; and to confine *Norris* onely to his Government at *Munster*, which brake the great heart of the Generall, to see himself undervalued and undermined by my Lord and *Burrows*, which was as the Proverbe speakes it, *Imbarbes docere senes*.

My Lord *Burrows*, in the beginning of his persecution dyed; whereupon the Queen was fully bent to have sent over *Mountjoy*, which my Lord of *Essex* utterly disliked, and opposed with many reasons, and by arguments of contempt against *Mountjoy*,
his

his then professed friend and familiar; so predominant were his words, to reap the honour of closing up that Warre, and all other.

Now the way being opened and plained by his own workmanship, and so handled that none durst appeare to stand for the place, at last with much ado he obtained his own ends, and withall his fatal destruction, leaving the Queen and the Court (where he stood firm and impregnable in her grace) to men that long had sought & watcht their times to give him the trip, and could never finde any opportunity but this of his absence, and of his own creation. And these are the true observations of his appetite and inclinations, which were not of any true proportion, but carried and transported with an over-desire and thirstinesse after fame, and that deceitfull fame of popularity. And to help on his Catastrophe, I observe likewise two sorts of people that had a hand in his fall; the first was the Souldiery, which all flockt unto him, as foretelling a mortallity; and are commonly of blunt and too rough counsels, and many times dissonant from the time of the Court and the State. The other sort were of his family, his servants, and his own creatures, such as were bound by the rules of safety, and obligations of fidelity, to have
looked

have looked better to the steering of that Boat, wherein they themselves were carried, and not have suffered it to float and run on ground, with those empty Sails of Fame and Tumour of popular applause. Me thinks one honest man or other, that had but the office of brushing his cloaths, might have whispered in his ear, My Lord look to it, this multitude that follows you, will either devour you, or undo you; strive not to rule, and over-rule all, for it will cost hot water, and it will procure envy; and if needs your genius must have it so, let the Court, and the Queens presence be your station. But as I have said, they had suckt too much of their Lords milk, and instead of withdrawing, they blew the coals of his ambition, and infused into him too much of the spirit of glory; yea, and mixed the goodnesse of his nature with a touch of revenge, which is ever accompanied with a destiny of the same fate. And of this number there were some insufferable Natures about him, that towards his last gave desperate advice, such as his integrity abhorred, and his fidelity forbade; Amongst whom, Sir Henry Wotton notes (without injury) his Secretary Cusse a vile man, and of a perverse nature; I could also name others, that when he was in the right course of recovery, and settling to moderation,

tion, would not suffer a recess in him, but stirred up the dregs of those rude humours, which by time, and his affliction, out of his own judgement he sought to repose, or to give them all a vomit. And thus I conclude this Noble Lord, as a mixture between prosperity and adversity; once the Childe of his great Mistresse favour, but the sonne of *Bellona*.

Buckhurst.

MY Lord of *Buckhurst* was of the Noble House of the *Sackvils*, and of the Queens consanguinity; his Father was Sir *Richard Sackvil*, or as the people then called him, *Fill-sack*, by reason of his great wealth; and the vast patrimony which he left to this his Sonne; whereof he spent in his youth the best part, untill the Queen by her frequent admonitions diverted the torrent of his profusion. He was a very fine Gentleman of person, and endowments both of art and nature; but without measure magnificent, till on the turn of his humour, and the allay that his yeares and good counsels had wrought upon those immoderate

, but moderate courses of his youth, and that
 honour, right of spirit inherent to his House.
 And then did the Queen, as a most ju-
 sticious and indulgent Prince, when she
 saw the man grow stayed and settled, give
 him her assistance, and advanced him
 to the Treasurership, where he made a-
 tends to his House for his mis-spent time,
 both in the increasement of Estate and
 Honour, which the Queen conferred on
 him, together with the opportunity to
 make himself, and thereby to shew that
 his was a Childe, that should have a
 share in her grace, and a taste of her
 bounty.

e No- They much commend his Elocution, but
 and of more, the excellency of his Pen, for he
 is Fa- as a Scholer, and a person of a quick
 e peo- dispatch, (Faculties that yet run in the
 son of blood) And they say of him, that his
 imony secretaries did little for him by the way
 eof her Inditement, wherein they could sel-
 ill the one please him, he was so facete and
 divert- choice in his phrase and stile: And for
 was as his Dispatches, and the content he gave
 ndow- to Suiters, he had a decorum seldome
 without once put in practise; for he had of his
 a of his attendants that took into Roll the names
 es and of all Suiters, with the Date of their first

D

Ad-

derate

Addresses; and these in their Order have
hearing; so that a fresh man could
leap over his head, that was of a more
ancient edition, except in the urgent
affairs of State.

I finde not that he was any wayes in-
fluenced in the factions of the Court, which
were all his times strong, and in every
mans note; The *Howards* and the *Cecil*
of the one part, My Lord of *Essex*, &c.
on the other part. For he held the staff
of the Treasury fast in his hand, which
once in the yeare made them all beholding
to him. And the truth is, (as he was
a wise man, and a stout) he had no reason
to be a partaker; for he stood sure in
blood, and in grace, and was wholly in-
tentive to the *Queens* service; and for
were his abilities, that she received all
duous proofes of his sufficiencie; and
hath been thought, that she might have
more cunning Instruments, but none
a more strong judgement and confidence
in his wayes, which are symptomes
magnanimity and fidelity; whereof
methinks this Motto hath some kinde
reference, *Aut nunquam tentes aut peris*.
As though he would have charactered in
word the Genius of his House, or expressed
some

er had somewhat of an higher inclination; then
ld not be within his compasse. That he was a
more artier, is apparent, for he stood alwayes
ent at her eye and favour.

Lord Mountjoy.

MY Lord Mountjoy was of the an-
cient Nobility, but utterly deceived
in the support thereof, Patriarchy;
rough his Grandfathers excess in the
tion of *Bullen*, his Fathers vanity in the
arch of the Philosophers stone, and his
brothers untimely prodigalities; all which
ruined by a joynt conspiracie to ruine
the House, and altogether to annihilate

As he came from *Oxford*, he took the
Temple in his way to Court; whi-
er he no sooner came, but (without
king) he had a pretty strange kinde
admission, which I have heard from
discreet man of his own, and much
note of the secrets of those times. He
was then much about twenty years of age,
a Brown-haire, a sweet face, a most

neat Composure, and tall in his person.
The Queen was then at *White-Hall*, and
at dinner, whither he came to see the
fashion of the Court: the Queen had soon
found him out, and with a kinde of an
affected frown, asked the Lady-Carver
what he was? she answered, She knew
him not; Insomuch as enquiry was made
from one to another, who he might be;
till at length it was told the Queen, he
was Brother to the Lord *William Mountjoy*.
This inquisition, with the eye of Majesty
fixed upon him, (as she was wont to do,
and to daunt men she knew not) stirred
the blood of this young Gentleman, inso-
much as his colour came and went; which
the Queen observing, called him unto
her, and gave him her hand to kisse, en-
couraging him with gracious words, and
new looks; and so diverting her speech to
the Lords and Ladies, she said, That she
no sooner observed him, but that she knew
there was in him some Noble blood, with
some other expressions of pittie towards his
house: And then again demanding his
name, she said, Faile you not to come to
the Court, and I will bethink my selfe how
to do you good. And this was his inlet,
and the beginnings of his grace. Where

into consideration, That though he wanted not wit and courage, (for he had very fine Attractions, and being a good piece of a Scholer) yet were they accompanied with the retractive of bashfulness, and a naturall modesty, which (as the tone of his house, and the ebbe of his fortune then stood) might have hindred his progression, had they not been reinforced by the infusion of Sovereign favour, and the Queens gracious invitation. And that it may appeare how low he was, and how much that heretique Necessity will work in the dejection of good spirits, I can deliver it with assurance, that his exhibition was very scant until his Brother dyed, which was shortly after his admission to the Court, and then was it no more then 1000 Marks *per ann.* wherewith he lived plentifully in a fine way & garb, and without any great sustentation, during all her times. And as there was in his nature a kind of backwardnes, w^{ch} did not befriend him, nor suit with the motion of the Court, so there was in him an inclination to Arms, and a humour of travelling: which had not some wise men about him laboured to remove, and the Queen herself laid in her commands, he would (out of his naturall

have marred his own market: For as he was grown by reading (whereunto he was much addicted) to the Theory of a Soldier, so was he strongly invited by his genius to the acquaintance of the practice of the Warre, which were the causes of his excursions; for he had a Company in the Low-Countries, from whence he came over with a Noble acceptance of the Queen; but somewhat restless in honorable thoughts, he exposed himself again and again, and would presse the Queen with the pretences of visiting his Company so often, that at length he had a flat denial; and yet he stole over with Sir John Norris into the action of Britain, (which was then a hot and active Warre) whom he would alwayes call his Father, honouring him above all men, and ever bewailing his end: so contrary he was in his esteem and valuation of this great Commander, to that of his friend, my Lord of Essex. Till at last, the Queen began to take his decessions for contempts, and confined his residence to the Court, and her own presence: And upon my Lord of Essex fall, (so confident she was in her own Princely judgement, and opinion she had conceived of his worth and conduct) that she

he would have this noble Gentleman, and none other, to finish and bring the Irish war to a propitious end: For it was a propheticall speech of her own, That it would be his fortune, and his honour, to cut the thred of ~~that~~ fatal Rebellion, and to bring her in peace to the grave. Where she was not deceived; for he achieved it, but with much pains and carefulnesse, and not without the feares and many jealousies of the Court and times, wherewith the Queens age and the malignity of her setting times were replete.

And so I come to his deare Friend in Court, Master Secretary Cecil, whom in his long absence from Court he adored as his Saint, and courted for his only *Mæcenæ* both before and after his departure from Court, and during all the time of his Command in *Ireland*, well knowing that it lay in his power, and by a word of his mouth, to make or marre him.

D^d

Cecil.

Cecil.

SIR Robert Cecil, since Earle of Salisbury, was the sonne of the Lord Burleigh, and the inheritor of his wisdom, and by degrees, Successor of his places and favours, though not of his Lands; for he had Sir Thomas Cecil his Elder brother, since created Earle of Exeter. He was first Secretary of State, then Master of the Wards, and in the last of her raigne came to be Lord Treasurer; all which were the steps of his Fathers greatness, and of the honour he left to his House. For his person, he was not much beholding to nature; though somewhat for his face, which was the best part of his outside: but for his inside, it may be said, and without solocisme, that he was his Fathers own sonne, and a pregnant proficient in all discipline of State: He was a Courtier from his Cradle, (which might have

have made him betimes; yet at the age of twenty and upwards, he was much short of his after-proof; but exposed, and by change of climate, he soon made shew what he was, and would be: He lived in those times wherein the Queen had most need, and use of men of weight; and amongst able ones, this was a chief, as having his sufficiency from his instructions that begat him, the Tutorship of the times, and Court, which were then the Academies of Art and Cunning; for such was the Queenes condition from the tenth or twelfth of her Raigne, that shee had the happinesse to stand up (whereof there is a former intimation) though invironed with more enemies, and assaulted with more dangerous practises, then any Prince of her times, and of many ages before. Neither must we in this her preservation attribute too much to humane polices: for that God in his omnipotent providence had not onely ordained those secundary means as instruments of the work but by an evident manifestation, that the same work which she acted, was a well pleasing service of his own, out of a peculiat care had decreed the protection of the work-Mistress, and thereunto added

his abundant blessing upon all, and whatsoever she undertook; which is an observation of satisfaction to my self, that she was in the right; though to others now breathing under the same form, and frame of her Government, it may not seem an inadvertion of any worth: but I leave them to the perill of their own folly. And so again to this great Master of State, and the Staff of the Queens declining age; who though his little crooked person could not promise any great sup portation, yet it carryed thereon a head, and a head-piece of a vast content, and therein it seems nature was so diligent to compleat one, and the best part about him, as that to the perfection of his memory, and intellectualls, she took care also of his senses, and to put him in *Linceos oculos*, or to pleasure him the more, borrowed of *Augus*, so to give unto him a prospective sight; and for the rest of his sensitive vertues, his predecessor *Walsingham* had left him a receit, to smell out what was done in the Conclave; and his good old Father was so well seen in the Mathematicks, as that he could tell you through all *Spain*, every part, every Ship, with the burthens, whither bound with preparation, what im-

pedi-

pediments for diversion, of enterprises, counsels, and resolutions. And that we may see (as in a little Map) how docible this little man was: I will present a taste of his abilities. My Lord of *Devonshire*, (upon the certainty the *Spaniard* would invade *Ireland* with a strong Army) had written very earnestly to the Queen and the Council, for such supplies to be sent over, that might enable him to march up to the *Spaniard*, if he did land, and follow on his prosecution against the Rebels. Sir *Robert Cecil*, (besides the generall dispatch of the Councell, as he often did) wrote this in private; for these two began then to love dearly.

My Lord, Out of the abundance of my affection, and the care I have of your well-doing; I must in private put you out of doubt, (for of feare I know you cannot be otherwise sensible, then in the way of Honour) that the *Spaniard* will not come unto

81 **Queen Elizabeth's**
unto you this yeer; for I have
it from my own, what prepa-
rations are in all his parts, and
what he can do: for he confi-
dent, he beareth up a reputa-
tion by seeming to embrace more
then he can gripe; but the next
year, be assured he will cast over
unto you some forlorne hopes,
which how they may be reinfor-
ced beyond his present ability,
and his first intention, I cannot
as yet make any certain judge-
ment; but I believe out of my
intelligence, that you may ex-
pect their landing in Munster,
and the more to distract you,
in severall places, as at Kings-
Saile, Beer-haven, Baltimore,
where you may be sure (coming
from Sea) they will first for-
tifie and learn the strength of
the

the Rebels, before they dare take the field; howsoever (as I know you will not) lessen not your care, neither your defences, and whatsoever lyes within my power to do you and the publike service, rest thereof assured.

And to this I would adde much more, but it may (as it is) suffice to present much as to his abilities in the Penne; that he was his Crafts-master in foreign intelligence: And for domestique affaires, as he was one of those that sat at the Stern to the last of the Q. so was he none of the least in skill, and in the true use of the Compass.

And so I shall only vindicate the scandal of his death, and conclude him: For he departed at *S. Margarets* neer *Mableborough*, in his return from the Bath; as my Lord Viscount *Cranborne*, my Lord *Clifford* his Sonne, and Son-in-law, my self, and many more can witness. But that the day before he swoounded in the way, was taken out of the Litter, and laid into his Coach, was a truth, out of which that falshood concerning the manner of his death had its derivation, though nothing to the purpose, or to the prejudice of his worth.

Vere,

Vere.

SIR Francis Vere was of the ancient and the most Noble extract of the Earles of Oxford; And it may be a question, whether the Nobility of his House, or the Honour of his Achievements might most commend him; but that we have an authentique Rule to decide the doubt:

*Nam genus & proavos, & quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra voco.*

For though he were an Honourable Slip of that ancient Tree of Nobility, (which was no disadvantage to his vertue) yet he brought more glory to the Name of *Vere*, then he took of Bloud from the Family. He was amongst the Queens sword-men inferior to none, but superior to many: Of whom it may be said, To speak much
of.

of him, were the way to leave our something that might adde to his praise, and to forget more that could adde to his honour.

I finde not that he came much to the Court, for he lived almost perpetually in the Camp: but when he did, no man had more of the Queens favour, and none lesse enuie. He seldome troubled it with the jealousies and allarums of supplantations; his way was another sort of undermining. They report, that the Queen (as she loved Martial men) would Court this Gentleman as soon as he appeared in her presence. And surely he was a Souldier of great worth, and commanded thirty yeares in the service of the States, and twenty yeares over the *English* in chiefe, as the Queens Generall: and he that had seen the Battail of *Newport*, might there best have taken him, and his Noble Brother my Lord of *Tilbury*, to the life.

Wor-

Worcester.

MY Lord of *Worcester* I have here put last, but not least in the Queens favour. He was of the ancient and noble Blood of the *Benfords*, and of her Grandfathers line by the Mother; which the Queen could never forget, especially where there was a concurrencie of old blood with fidelity, a mixture which ever sorted with the Queenes nature. And though there might appear something in this House which might avert her grace, (though not to speak of my Lord himself, but with due reverence and honour) I mean contrariety or suspicion in Religion; yet the Queen ever respected this House, and principally this Noble Lord, whom she first made Master of the Horse, and then admitted of her Council of State. In his youth (part whereof he spent before he came to reside at Court) he was a very
fine.

fine Gentleman, and the best Horseman and Tilter of the times, which were then the manlike and noble recreations of the Court, and such as took up the applause of men, as well as the praise and commendation of Ladies. And when yeares had abated these Exercises of Honour, he grew then to be a faithfull and profound Counsellor. And as I have placed him last, so was he the last liver of all the Servants of her favour, and had the honour to see his renowned Mstresse, and all of them laid in the places of their rest: And for himself, after a life of a very noble and remarkable reputation, he dyed rich, and in a peaceable old age. A fate (that I make the last, and none of the slightest observations) which befell not many of the rest; for they expired like unto lights blowne out, with the snuffe stinking, not commendably extinguished, and with offence to the standers by.

And

And thus have I delivered up this my poor Essay; A little Draught of this great Princeſſe, and her Times, with the Servants of her State and favour. I cannot ſay, I have finiſhed it; for I know how defective and imperfect it is, as limbed only in the original nature, not without the active blemiſhes; and ſo left it as a task fitter for remote times, and the ſallies of ſome bolder Penſil, to correct that which is amiſſe, and draw the reſt up to life. As for me to have endeavoured it, I took it to conſideration how eaſily I might have daſht in too much of the ſtrain of pollution, and thereby have defaced that little which is done: For I profeſſe, I have taken care ſo to maſter my Pen, that I might not (*ex animo*, or of ſet purpoſe) diſcolour truth, or any of the parts thereof, otherwiſe then in concealment. Happily there are ſome which will not approve of this modeſty, but will cenſure me for puſillanimity, and with great cunning Artiſts attempt to draw their Line further out at large, and upon this of mine; which may with ſomewhat more eaſe be effected, for that the frame is ready made to their hands; and then happily I could draw one in the miſt of theirs. But that modeſty in me forbids the deface

ments of Men departed, whose Posterity yet remaining enjoys the merit of their virtues, and do still live in their Honour. And I had rather incurre the censure of abruption, then to be conscious, and taken in the manner of eruption, and of trampling upon the graves of Persons at rest; which living, we durst not look in the face, nor make our addresses to them, otherwise then with due regard to their Honours, and renown to their Vertues.

F I N I S.
